CANUCK LAW

Reporting That You're Not Getting Elsewhere (Do Your Own Research To Verify)

APRIL 18, 2020 BY RONNIE

Review Of 2019 Annual Immigration Report To Parliament

2019
ANNUAL REPORT
to Parliament on Immigration
The Honourable Marco E. L. Mendicino, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Canada

1. Mass LEGAL Immigration In Canada

Despite what many think, ***LEGAL*** immigration into Canada is actually a much larger threat than illegal aliens, given the true scale of the replacement that is happening. What was founded as a European (British) colony is becoming unrecognizable due to forced

demographic changes. There are also social, economic, environmental and voting changes to consider. See this Canadian series, and the UN programs for more detail. Politicians, the media, and so-called “experts” have no interest in coming clean on this.

CLICK HERE, for UN Genocide Prevention/Punishment Convention.
CLICK HERE, for Barcelona Declaration & Kalergi Plan.
CLICK HERE, for UN Kalergi Plan (population replacement).
CLICK HERE, for UN replacement efforts since 1974.
CLICK HERE, for tracing steps of UN replacement agenda.

Note: If there are errors in calculating the totals, please speak up. Information is of no use to the public if it isn’t accurate.

2. Important Link

CLICK HERE, for Michelle Rempel’s take on immigration.
CLICK HERE, for sources of demographic replacement.
CLICK HERE, for Canada doesn’t track people exiting.
CLICK HERE, for World Bank & global remittances.
CLICK HERE, for remittances and brain drain.
CLICK HERE, for CANZUK, border erasure.
CLICK HERE, for economic immigration during high unemployment.
CLICK HERE, for UN Convention on Genocide.

CLICK HERE, for CPC policy declaration.
conservative.party.of.canada.policy.declaration

CLICK HERE, for Rempel tweet #1.
CLICK HERE, for Rempel tweet #2.
CLICK HERE, for Rempel tweet #3.
CLICK HERE, for Rempel tweet #4.

2004.annual.immigration.report.to.parliament
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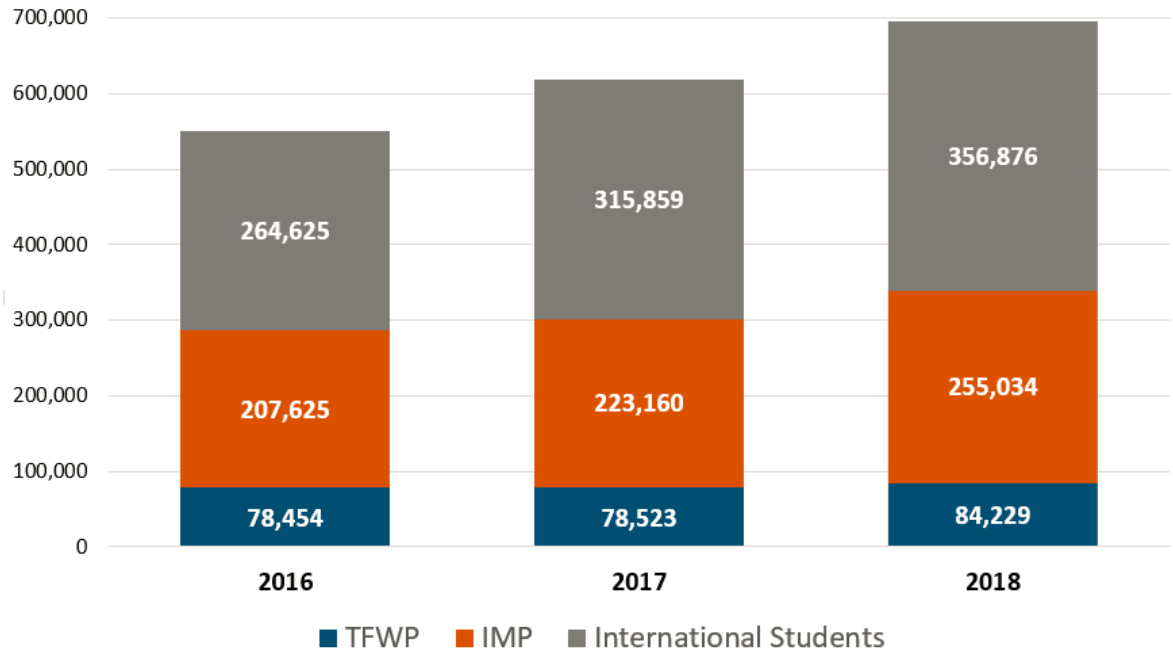
3. Total Numbers, Including "Temps"



84,229 TFW permits issued
+ 255,034 International Mobility
+ 356,876 Student Visas
696,139 temporary migrants admitted in 2018

Also noted: there were 721,000+ international students (total) in Canada.
Over the past decade, the number of ***post-graduation work permit*** holders in Canada has increased from 95,455 in 2014 to 186,055 in 2018.

So, that is the "temporary migration", nearly 700,000 people came into Canada on various student/temp worker visas. That's a starting point. Now, how many people are coming through other streams? Disclaimer: Am not entirely sure on this, but will try to piece the totals together. It seems fairly convoluted.

Canada resettled 28,076 refugees (page 21 of the report). This is on top of the 45,758 refugees who became permanent residents,

321,035 PR handed out, of those:

- 49,504 refugees, protected people
- 85,179 family reunification
- 186,352 economic pathways

(From page 15 is states)
(a) 95,283 people who held a work permit became PR
(b) 53,805 who held a student visa became PR

So, then are we to assume that
321,035 PR handed out
-95,283 who held a work permit
-53,805 who held a student visa
171,947 new people brought in??

Or were some more people who had visas and then left? In fairness, a lot are likely counted as Provincial Nominees. Assuming (although it does not state explicitly) that those who held work or student visas previously were already in the country, it would mean that another 171,947 people entered and became permanent residents.

84,229 Temporary Foreign Workers
+ 255,034 International Mobility Program
+ 356,876 Student Visas

+ 171,947 (at least) economic/family/refugee
+ 28,076 (resettled) refugees
+ 40,000 (estimated) illegals
936,163 or more

Note: if there is an error in how this has been added up, please point it out. Accuracy is important.

But beyond the raw number of people entering Canada with potential to stay, there are many more things to factor in, and social costs to weigh.

4. Continued Population Replacement

Table 2: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2018 by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage	Females	Males
1	India	69,973	22	32,988	36,985
2	Philippines	35,046	11	19,727	15,319
3	China, People's Republic of	29,709	9	16,564	13,145
4	Syria[33]	12,046	4	5,782	6,264
5	Nigeria	10,921	3	5,227	5,694
6	United States of America	10,907	3	5,516	5,391
7	Pakistan	9,488	3	4,653	4,835
8	France	6,175	2	2,860	3,315
9	Eritrea	5,689	2	2,501	3,188
10	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	5,663	2	2,306	3,357
Total Top 10		**195,617**	**61**	**98,124**	**97,493**
All Other Source Countries		**125,418**	**39**	**64,693**	**60,725**
TOTAL		**321,035**	**100**	**162,817**	**158,218**

Source: IRCC, Permanent Residents Data as of March 31, 2019.

That is from page 36 of the 2019 Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration in Canada. The overwhelming majority of people entering (as usual) are from the 3rd world, and it keeps transforming Canada demographically. No, it is by no means everyone coming in, but just a snapshot of the group being granted permanent residence.

What's frustrating is that politicians and the media refer to the PR totals, as if that was anywhere near representative of who was entering Canada. Since we don't actually track

who is leaving the country, we really have no idea how many people actually remain.

Now it that all the people coming? Do you really think that the hordes of students and "temporary" workers are going to leave afterwards?

Looking back in recent years:

(Page 18 of the 2004 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2003, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	36,116	16.3	1
India	24,560	11.1	2
Pakistan	12,330	5.6	3
Philippines	11,978	5.4	4
Korea, Republic of	7,086	3.2	5
United States	5,990	2.7	6
Iran	5,648	2.6	7
Romania	5,465	2.5	8
United Kingdom and colonies	5,194	2.4	9
Sri Lanka	4,442	2.0	10
Total for top 10 countries only	118,809	53.7	
Total for other countries	102,543	46.3	
Total	**221,352**	**100.0**	

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2003, by Source Area[14]

Region	Number	Percentage
Asia and Pacific	113,495	51.3
Africa and Middle East	43,579	19.7
Europe and United Kingdom	37,543	17.0
South and Central America	20,321	9.2
United States	5,990	2.7
Not stated	424	0.2
Total	**221,352**	**100.0**

(Page 24 of the 2005 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5-A: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2004, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	36,411	15.44%	1
India	25,569	10.84%	2
Philippines	13,301	5.64%	3
Pakistan	12,796	5.43%	4
United States	7,494	3.18%	5
Iran	6,063	2.57%	6
United Kingdom	6,058	2.57%	7
Romania	5,655	2.40%	8
Korea, Republic of	5,337	2.26%	9
France	5,026	2.13%	10
Total for top 10 countries only	**123,710**	**52.46%**	
Total for other countries	**112,114**	**47.49%**	
TOTAL	**235,824**	**100.00%**	

Source: *Facts and Figures 2004: Immigration Overview – Permanent and Temporary Residents.*

Table 5-B: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2004, by Source Area

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	49,520	21.00%
Asia and Pacific	114,545	48.57%
South and Central America	22,248	9.43%
United States	7,494	3.18%
Europe and the United Kingdom	41,848	17.75%
Source area not stated	169	0.07%
TOTAL	**235,824**	**100.00%**

Source: *Facts and Figures 2004: Immigration Overview – Permanent and Temporary Residents.*

(Page 18, 19 of the 2006 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5-A: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2005, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	42,291	16.13	1
India	33,146	12.64	2
Philippines	17,525	6.68	3
Pakistan	13,576	5.18	4
United States	9,262	3.53	5
Colombia	6,031	2.30	6
United Kingdom	5,865	2.24	7
South Korea	5,819	2.22	8
Iran	5,502	2.10	9
France	5,430	2.07	10
Total – Top Ten	**144,447**	**55.08**	
All Other Source Countries	**117,789**	**44.92**	
Total	**262,236**	**100**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2005*

Table 5-B: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2005, by Source Area

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	49,277	18.79
Asia and Pacific	138,057	52.65
South and Central America	24,638	9.40
United States	9,262	3.53
Europe and the United Kingdom	40,909	15.60
Source Area Not Stated	93	0.04
Total	**262,236**	**100**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2005*

(Page 19, 20 of the 2007 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5-A: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2006, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	33,080	13.2	1
India	30,753	12.2	2
Philippines	17,717	7.0	3
Pakistan	12,332	4.9	4
United States	10,943	4.3	5
Iran	7,073	2.8	6
United Kingdom	6,542	2.6	7
Korea, Republic of	6,178	2.5	8
Colombia	5,813	2.3	9
France	4,915	2.0	10
Total – Top Ten Countries	**135,346**	**53.8**	
All Other Source Countries	**116,303**	**46.2**	
TOTAL	**251,649**	**100**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2006*

Table 5-B: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2006, by Source Area

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	51,863	20.6
Asia and Pacific	126,480	50.2
South and Central America	24,306	9.7
United States	10,943	4.4
Europe and the United Kingdom	37,946	15.1
Source Area Not Stated	111	–
TOTAL	**251,649**	**100**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2006*

(Page 21, 22 of the 2008 Annual Report to Parliament)

TABLE 5-A: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2007, BY TOP 10 SOURCE COUNTRIES

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	27,014	11.41	1
India	26,054	11.00	2
Philippines	19,064	8.05	3
United States	10,450	4.41	4
Pakistan	9,547	4.03	5
United Kingdom	8,128	3.43	6
Iran	6,663	2.81	7
Korea, Republic of	5,864	2.48	8
France	5,526	2.33	9
Colombia	4,833	2.04	10
Total – Top Ten	**123,143**	**52.01**	
All Other Source Countries	**113,615**	**47.99**	
TOTAL	**236,758**	**100**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2007*

TABLE 5-B: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2007, BY SOURCE AREA

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	48,570	20.51
Asia and Pacific	112,660	47.58
South and Central America	25,890	10.94
United States	10,450	4.41
Europe and the United Kingdom	39,070	16.50
Source Area Not Stated	118	0.05
TOTAL	**236,758**	**100**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2007*

(Page 16 of the 2009 Annual Report to Parliament)

TABLE 4: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2008, BY TOP 10 SOURCE COUNTRIES

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	29,336	11.87	1
India	24,549	9.93	2
Philippines	23,724	9.60	3
United States	11,216	4.54	4
United Kingdom	9,243	3.74	5
Pakistan	8,052	3.26	6
Korea, Republic of	7,245	2.93	7
France	6,384	2.58	8
Iran	6,010	2.43	9
Colombia	4,995	2.02	10
Total – Top Ten	**130,754**	**52.90**	
All Other Source Countries	**116,489**	**47.10**	
TOTAL	**247,243**	**100.00**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2008*.

(Page 14 of the 2010 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2009, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	People's Republic of China	29,049	12%
2	Philippines	27,277	11%
3	India	26,122	10%
4	United States of America	9,723	4%
5	United Kingdom and Colonies	9,566	4%
6	France	7,300	3%
7	Pakistan	6,214	2%
8	Iran	6,065	2%
9	Republic of Korea	5,864	2%
10	Morocco	5,222	2%
Total Top Ten		132,402	53%
All Other Source Countries		119,777	47%
TOTAL		252,179	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2009*.

(Page 18 of the 2011 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2010, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	36,578	13.0%
2	India	30,252	10.8%
3	People's Republic of China	30,197	10.8%
4	United Kingdom	9,499	3.4%
5	United States of America	9,243	3.3%
6	France	6,934	2.5%
7	Iran	6,815	2.4%
8	United Arab Emirates	6,796	2.4%
9	Morocco	5,946	2.1%
10	Republic of Korea	5,539	2.0%
Total Top 10		**147,799**	**52.7%**
All Other Source Countries		**132,882**	**47.3%**
TOTAL		**280,681**	**100.0%**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2010.*

(Page 15 of the 2012 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2011, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	34,991	14.1%
2	People's Republic of China	28,696	11.5%
3	India	24,965	10.0%
4	United States of America	8,829	3.5%
5	Iran	6,840	2.7%
6	United Kingdom and Colonies	6,550	2.6%
7	Haiti	6,208	2.5%
8	Pakistan	6,073	2.4%
9	France	5,867	2.4%
10	United Arab Emirates	5,223	2.1%
Total Top 10		134,242	54.0%
All Other Source Countries		114,506	46.0%
TOTAL		**248,748**	**100%**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2011.*

(Page 19 of the 2013 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2012, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	People's Republic of China	33,018	12.8%
2	Philippines	32,747	12.7%
3	India	28,943	11.2%
4	Pakistan	9,931	3.9%
5	United States of America	9,414	3.7%
6	France	8,138	3.2%
7	Iran	6,463	2.5%
8	United Kingdom and Colonies	6,365	2.5%
9	Haiti	5,599	2.2%
10	Republic of Korea	5,308	2.1%
Total Top 10		145,926	56.6%
All Other Source Countries		111,961	43.4%
TOTAL		257,887	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2012.*

(Page 16 of the 2014 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2013, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	People's Republic of China	33,908	13.1%
2	India	30,576	11.8%
3	Philippines	27,292	10.5%
4	Pakistan	11,354	4.4%
5	United States of America	10,624	4.1%
6	Iran	10,038	3.9%
7	France	7,148	2.8%
8	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,935	2.3%
9	Republic of Korea	4,450	1.7%
10	United Arab Emirates	4,093	1.6%
Total Top 10		145,418	56.2%
All Other Source Countries		113,535	43.8%
TOTAL		258,953	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2013.*

(Page 16 of the 2015 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2014, by Top 10 Countries of Citizenship

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	40,035	15%
2	India	38,341	15%
3	People's Republic of China	24,640	9%
4	Iran	16,781	6%
5	Pakistan	9,128	4%
6	United States of America	8,496	3%
7	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,764	2%
8	France	4,717	2%
9	Mexico	4,478	2%
10	Republic of Korea	4,463	2%
Total top 10 countries of citizenship		**156,843**	**60%**
Other countries of citizenship		103,561	40%
Total		**260,404**	**100%**

Source: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, RDM as of June 2015.

(Page 10 of the 2016 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 3: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2015, by Top 10 Countries of Citizenship

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	50,846	18.7%
2	India	39,530	14.5%
3	People's Republic of China	19,532	7.2%
4	Iran	11,669	4.3%
5	Pakistan	11,329	4.2%
6	Syria	9,853	3.6%
7	United States of America	7,522	3.0%
8	France	5,807	2.0%
9	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,451	2.0%
10	Nigeria	4,133	2.0%
Total top 10 countries of citizenship		**165,672**	**61.5%**
Other countries of citizenship		106,173	38.5%
Total		**271,845**	**100%**

Source: IRCC, Permanent Resident Data as of May 31, 2016.

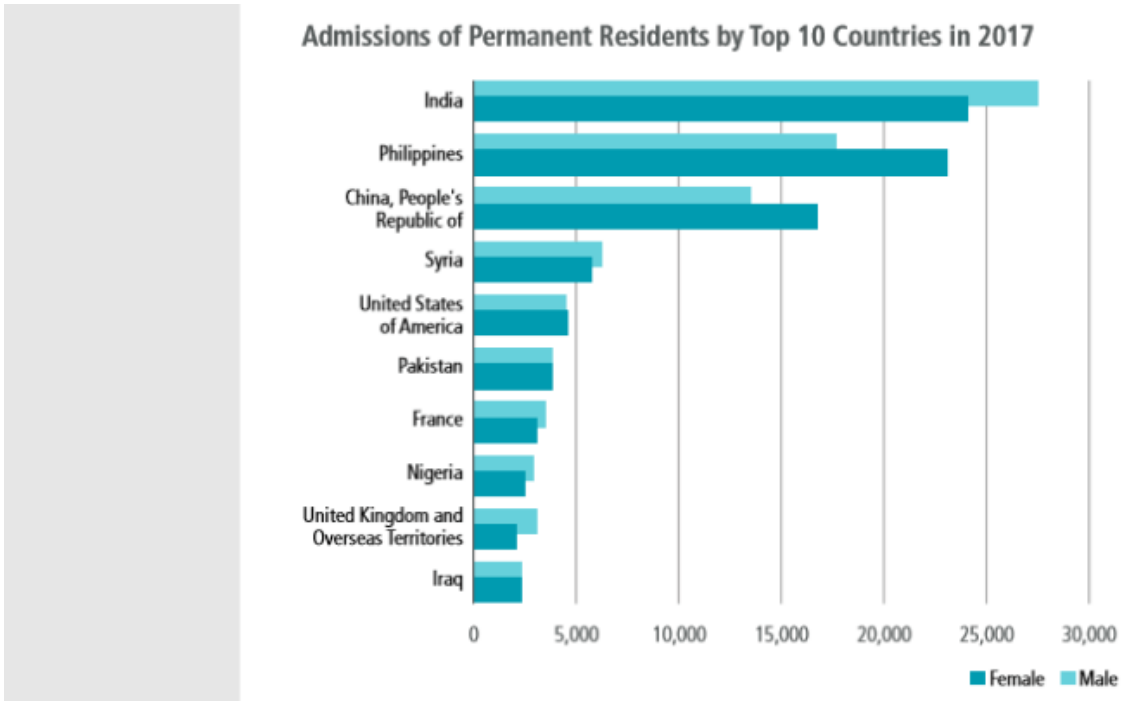
(Page 14 of the 2017 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 3: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2016, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage	Females	Males
1	Philippines	41,791	14	22,631	19,158
2	India	39,789	13	19,511	20,276
3	Syria	34,925	12	17,123	17,802
4	China, People's Republic of	26,852	9	14,864	11,988
5	Pakistan	11,337	4	5,811	5,525
6	United States of America	8,409	3	4,251	4,156
7	Iran	6,483	2	3,345	3,138
8	France	6,348	2	2,996	3,352
9	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,812	2	2,392	3,419
10	Eritrea	4,629	2	2,009	2,620
Total Top 10		186,375	63	**94,933**	**91,434**
All Other Source Countries		109,971	37	**57,098**	**52,868**
TOTAL		**296,346**	**100**	**152,031**	**144,302**

Source: IRCC, Permanent Resident Data as of May 2017.

(Page 28 of the 2018 Annual Report to Parliament)



Did you think that importing large numbers of people from:

(a) China

(b) India

(c) Philippines

(d) Pakistan

(e) Iran

might be the reason we have such large enclaves of these groups? Think there may be some connection between them? This is not a single year, but a consistent pattern.

30-40% of new Permanent Residents are from just 3 countries (India, China, Philippines). Also, a lot are brought in from Muslim areas. Consider the UN Convention on preventing and punishing genocide.

> Article I
> The Contracting Parties ***confirm that genocide***, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, ***is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.***

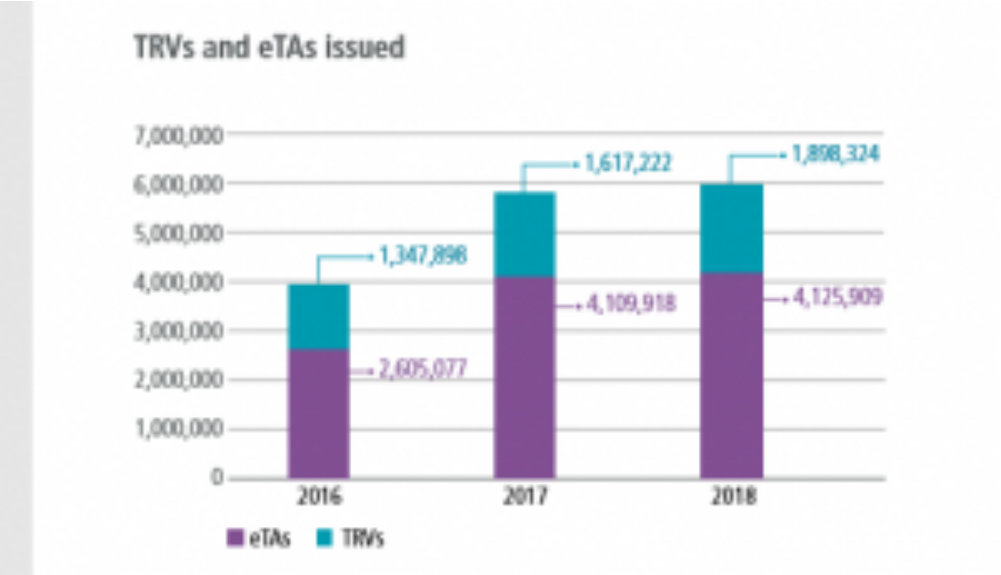
> Article II
> In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts **committed with intent to destroy,** in whole or in part, a ***national, ethnical, racial or religious group,*** as such:
> (a) Killing members of the group;
> (b) Causing serious bodily or **mental harm to members of the group;**
> (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group ***conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;***
> (d) Imposing measures ***intended to prevent births within the group;***
> (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Under this declaration, forcibly pushing multiculturalism and population replacement should be considered genocide. And against another group, they would be. As for previous (and predicted) census data, on the European population in Canada:

1971: 96% European
2016: 72% European
2036: 50% European (projected)
2100: <20% European (projected)

In less than 150 years, Canada will have gone from 96% European to less than 20%. These are government predictions. This is white genocide.

5. Millions Of Visitors Came In 2018



To be totally fair, the overwhelming majority of visitors to Canada (using Temporary Residence Visas and Electronic Travel Authorizations) likely caused no trouble in Canada and left when they were supposed to. Still 6 million people is an awful lot to have entered Canada in 2018.

6. More “Inadmissibles” Let Into Canada

Description of Inadmissibility	Provision Under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*	Total Number of Permits in 2018	Females	Males
Security (e.g., espionage, subversion, terrorism)	34	5	0	5
Human or international rights violations	35	3	0	3
Serious criminality (convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment of at least 10 years)	36(1)	559	37	522
Criminality (convicted of a criminal act or offence prosecuted by way of indictment)	36(2)	4,122	587	3,535
Organized criminality	37	0	0	0
Health grounds (danger to public health or public safety, excessive demand)	38	9	4	5
Financial reasons (unwilling or unable to support themselves or their dependants)	39	0	0	0
Misrepresentation	40	131	34	97
Cessation of refugee protection	40.1	0	0	0
Non-compliance with Act (e.g., no passport, no visa, work/study without permit, medical/criminal check to be completed in Canada)*	41	2,299	1,041	1,258
Inadmissible family member	42	4	3	1
TOTAL		7,132	1,706	5,426

Source: IRCC Enterprise Data Warehouse (Master Business Reporting) as of May 27, 2019

Broadly speaking, there are two provisions within IRPA, the Immigrant and Refugee Protection Act, that allow people who were previously deemed inadmissible to Canada to be given Temporary Resident Permits anyway. Here are the totals from the Annual Reports to Parliament on Immigration. Note: the first one listed only started in 2010.

YEAR	TRP Issued
2010	17
2011	53
2012	53
2013	280
2014	385
2015	1,063
2016	596
2017	555
2018	669

From 2010 to 2018, a total of 3671 people who were otherwise inadmissible to Canada were allowed in anyway under Rule 25.2(1) of IRPA. This is the category that Global News previously reported on. As for the other one, under Rule 24(1) of IRPA, Global News leaves that out:

Year	Permits	Cumulative
2002	12,630	12,630
2003	12,069	24,699
2004	13,598	38,297
2005	13,970	52,267
2006	13,412	65,679
2007	13,244	78,923
2008	12,821	91,744
2009	15,640	107,384
2010	12,452	119,836
2011	11,526	131,362
2012	13,564	144,926
2013	13,115	158,041
2014	10,624	168,665
2015	10,333	178,998
2016	10,568	189,566
2017	9,221	198,787
2018	7,132	205,919

From 2002 to 2018 (inclusive), a total of 205,919 people previously deemed inadmissible to Canada were given Temporary Resident Permits anyway. This has almost certainly been going on for a lot longer, but is as far back as the reports go. Now let’s consider the

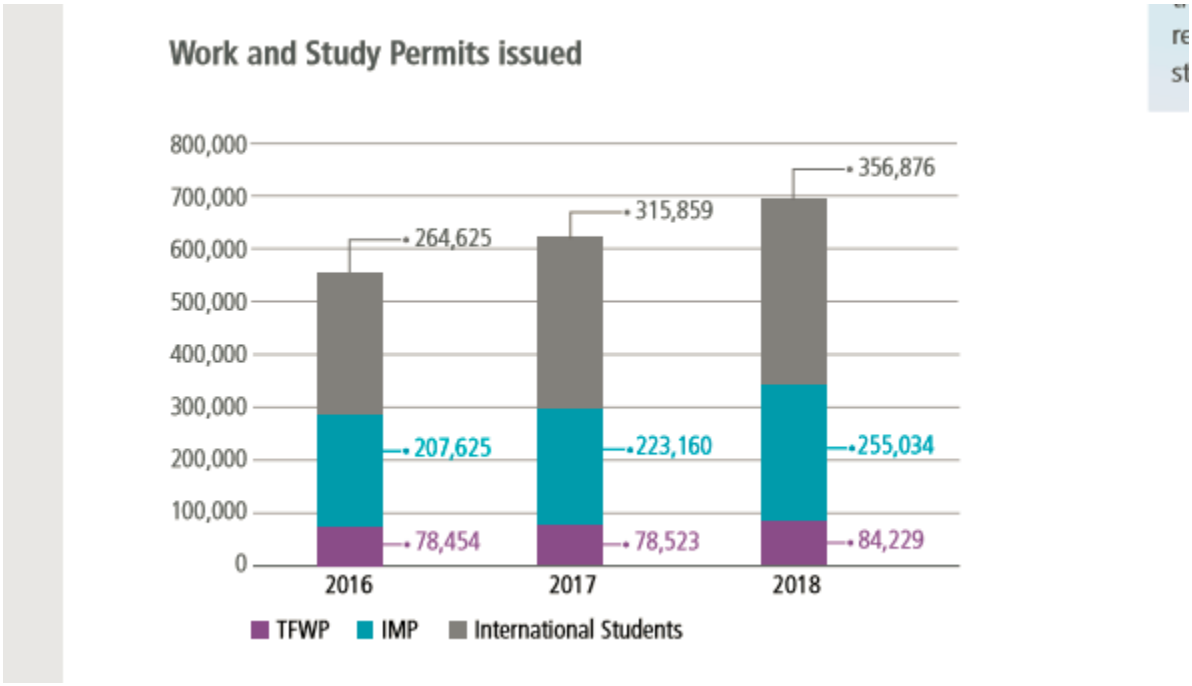
reasons these people are initially refused entry.

SEC = Security (espionage, subversion, terrorism)
HRV = Human or International Rights Violations
CRIM = Criminal
S.CRIM = Serious Criminal
NC = Non Compliance
MR = Misrepresentation

YEAR	Total	SEC	HRV	Crim	S.Crim	NC	MR
2002	12,630	?	?	?	?	?	?
2003	12,069	17	25	5,530	869	4,855	39
2004	13,598	12	12	7,096	953	4,981	20
2005	13,970	27	15	7,917	981	4,635	21
2006	13,412	29	20	7,421	982	4,387	18
2007	13,244	25	8	7,539	977	4,109	14
2008	12,821	73	18	7,108	898	4,170	17
2009	15,640	32	23	6,619	880	7,512	10
2010	12,452	86	24	6,451	907	4,423	36
2011	11,526	37	14	6,227	899	3,932	11
2012	13,564	20	15	7,014	888	5,206	18
2013	13,115	17	10	6,816	843	5,135	8
2014	10,624	12	2	5,807	716	3,895	14
2015	10,333	3	3	5,305	578	4,315	28
2016	10,568	8	4	4,509	534	2,788	20
2017	9,221	10	5	5,035	591	3,412	121
2018	7,132	5	3	4,132	559	2,299	131

The original work for this section was done back in December 2019, but the findings as just as valid today.

7. Students & Temporary Workers



Canada's International Student Program has also seen great demand in recent years . Canada's standing as a destination of choice for international students has improved in the past few years, ranking in the top 4 international study destinations in 2018, up from seventh place in 2015. ***In 2018, there were more than 721,000 international students with valid study permits in Canada at all levels of study***. Of this total, ***over 356,000 study permits were issued to international students in 2018***, up 13% from 2017 . The increases in the number of post-secondary international students to Canada since 2008 represents relatively rapid growth as compared with other OECD countries

Moreover, ***53,805 individuals who ever held a study permit in Canada were admitted as permanent residents***, a 20% increase from 2017. Of these, 10,949 held their study permit in 2018, with the majority entering as economic immigrants.

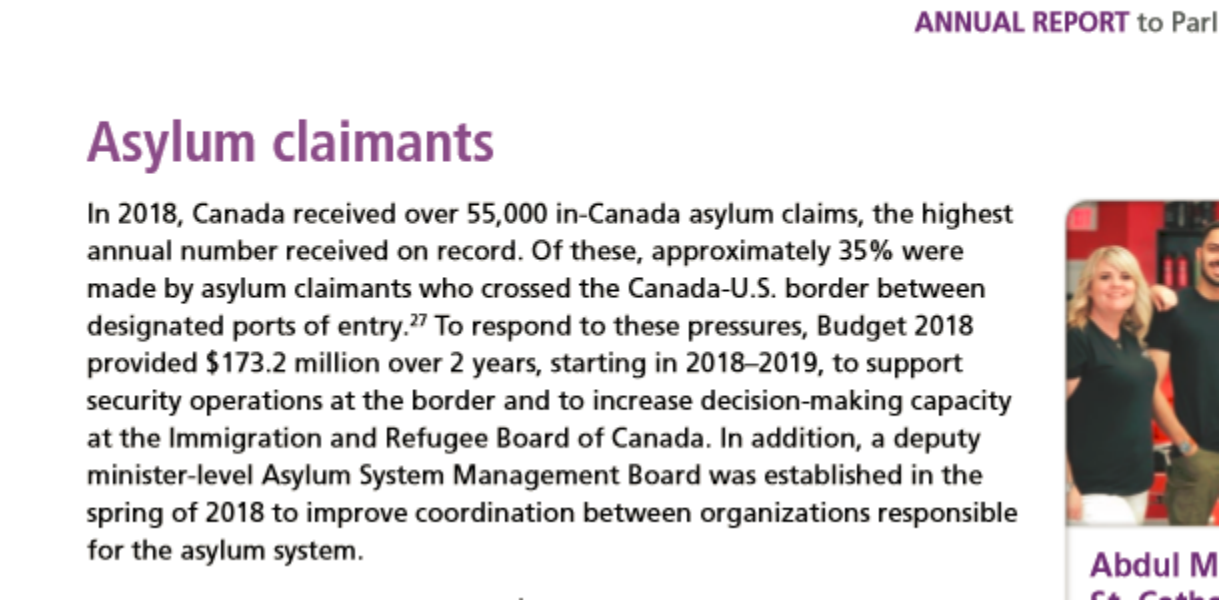
The above passages are from page 7 of the 2019 report. Now, for a look at it since 2003:

Year	Stu	TFWP	IMP	Total
2003	61,293	82,151	–	143,444
2004	56,536	90,668	–	147,204
2005	57,476	99,146	–	156,622
2006	61,703	112,658	–	174,361
2007	64,636	165,198	–	229,834
2008	79,509	192,519	–	272,028
2009	85,140	178,478	–	263,618
2010	96,157	182,276	–	278,433
2011	98,383	190,842	–	289,225
2012	104,810	213,573	–	318,383
2013	111,865	221,310	–	333,175
2014	127,698	95,086	197,924	420,078
2015	219,143	73,016	175,967	468,126
2016	265,111	78,402	207,829	551,342

2017	317,328	78,788	224,033	620,149
2018	356,876	84,229	255,034	696,139

For some context: Canada went from admitting 60,000 student visas in 2003 to almost 360,000 in 2018. That is nearly 6 times as large over a 15 year span. Additionally, we went from about 80,000 temporary work visas in 2003 to over 320,000 (TFWP and IMP combined) in 2018.

8. Costs Of Illegal Aliens Via Roxham


ANNUAL REPORT to Parl

Asylum claimants

In 2018, Canada received over 55,000 in-Canada asylum claims, the highest annual number received on record. Of these, approximately 35% were made by asylum claimants who crossed the Canada-U.S. border between designated ports of entry.[27] To respond to these pressures, Budget 2018 provided $173.2 million over 2 years, starting in 2018–2019, to support security operations at the border and to increase decision-making capacity at the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. In addition, a deputy minister-level Asylum System Management Board was established in the spring of 2018 to improve coordination between organizations responsible for the asylum system.

Abdul M

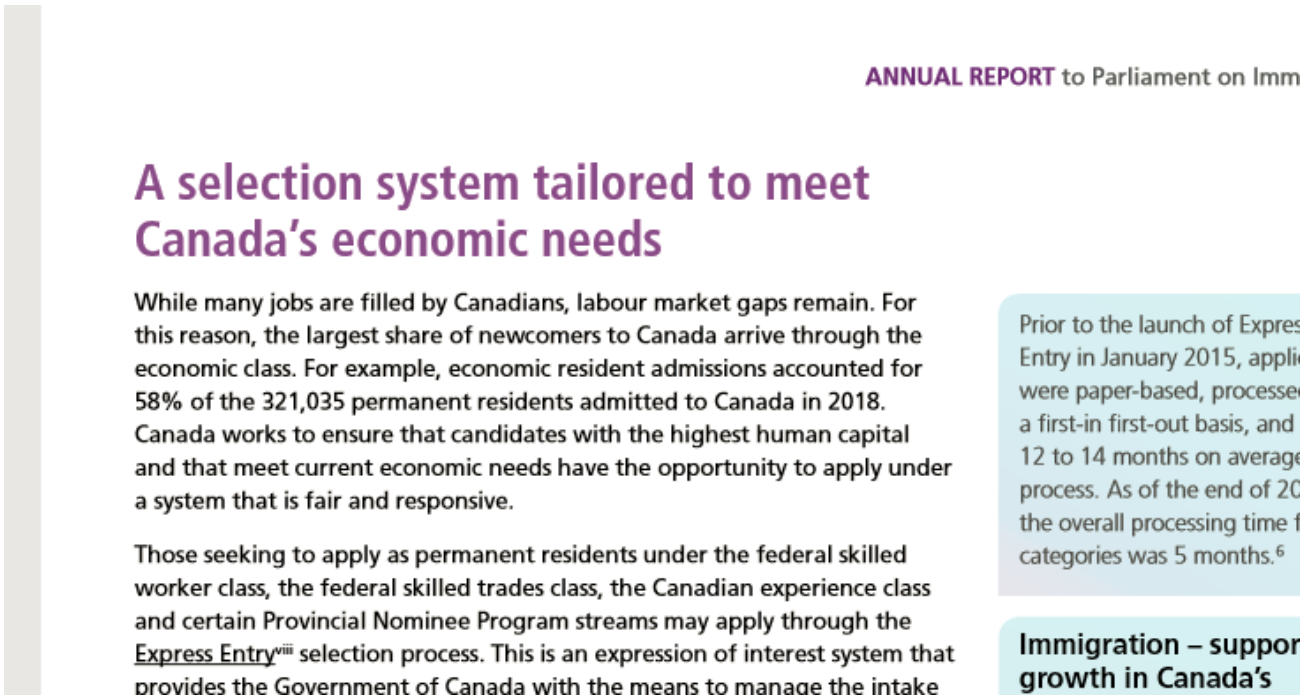
In 2018, Canada received over 55,000 in-Canada asylum claims, the highest annual number received on record . Of these, approximately 35% were made by asylum claimants who crossed the Canada-U.S. border between designated ports of entry. To respond to these pressures, Budget 2018 ***provided $173.2 million over 2 years, starting in 2018–2019***, to support security operations at the border and to increase decision-making capacity at the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. In addition, a deputy minister-level Asylum System Management Board was established in the spring

of 2018 to improve coordination between organizations responsible for the asylum system.

Recognizing that provinces have faced pressures associated with the ***influx of irregular migrants, on June 1, 2018, the Government of Canada pledged an initial $50 million to assist the provinces that have borne the majority of costs associated with the increase in asylum claimants***. This was followed by the establishment of the ***Interim Housing Assistance Program in early 2019***, to support provinces and, if necessary, municipalities that incurred extraordinary interim housing costs in 2017 through 2019. As of September 2019, the ***government has provided provinces and municipalities with over $370 million to address pressures resulting from the increase in asylum claims***. Maintaining border integrity, ensuring public safety and security, and treating asylum claimants with dignity and compassion continue to be key guiding principles for the Government of Canada.

Page 23 of the report gives some information about the costs that illegal aliens (fake refugees) are incurring on Canadians. This of course is in addition to the loss of sovereignty, danger to society, and watering down of our culture and heritage.

9. Workers Being Replaced By Foreigners



ANNUAL REPORT to Parliament on Imm

A selection system tailored to meet Canada's economic needs

While many jobs are filled by Canadians, labour market gaps remain. For this reason, the largest share of newcomers to Canada arrive through the economic class. For example, economic resident admissions accounted for 58% of the 321,035 permanent residents admitted to Canada in 2018. Canada works to ensure that candidates with the highest human capital and that meet current economic needs have the opportunity to apply under a system that is fair and responsive.

Those seeking to apply as permanent residents under the federal skilled worker class, the federal skilled trades class, the Canadian experience class and certain Provincial Nominee Program streams may apply through the Express Entry[viii] selection process. This is an expression of interest system that provides the Government of Canada with the means to manage the intake

Prior to the launch of Expres Entry in January 2015, appli were paper-based, processe a first-in first-out basis, and 12 to 14 months on average process. As of the end of 20 the overall processing time f categories was 5 months.[6]

Immigration – suppor growth in Canada's

> In 2018, the top 5 invited occupations were: ***software engineers and designers, information systems analysts and consultants, computer programmers and interactive media developers, financial auditors and accountants, and administrative assistants***, Also in 2018, Canada admitted more than 92,000 new permanent residents through the Express Entry system, an increase of 41% over 2017

That is from page 8 of the report. Considering how man STEM graduates struggle to find work in their field, flooding the country with more of these workers makes it even harder. There should be other considerations besides simply the bottom line.

10. Wages Being Depressed

> If poverty is increasing, and wages are going down, I don't know why we need millions of people to be coming into this country as guest workers who'll work for lower wages than American workers, and drive wages down even lower than they already are.

This video is from 2007. Bernie Sanders told Lou Dobbs that mass economic immigration leads to wages being driven down. There is nothing humanitarian about this, but rather about importing cheap foreign labour. However, since running for President, he has completely reversed himself.

This happens in Canada and elsewhere as well. Wages are a large part related to supply and demand. If you jack up the supply of something, its relative value drops. Programs like the Temporary Foreign Worker Program and the International Mobility Program flood Canada with cheap labour. The same is true with letting international students work while in school. It further adds to the supply.

Not only are wages stagnant or depressed, but the surplus labour means that Canadian citizens will have a harder time finding work. However, business interests will love it.

Also, to address the elephant in the room, these aren't necessarily "temporary" migrants, as an awful lot of them will stay in Canada.

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Immigration has lowered wages in Canada: StatsCan
CTV.ca News Staff
Published Friday, May 25, 2007 11:01AM EDT
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A new study suggests immigration has tended to lower wages for educated Canadians, but the influence newcomers have on domestic earnings depends on their skill set.
The Statistics Canada study, entitled "A comparative analysis of the labour market impact of international migration: Canada, Mexico, and the United States," suggests Canada has more highly skilled immigrants compared to the U.S. or Mexico.
In 2001, about four in 10 people with more than an undergraduate degree were immigrants in Canada compared to about one in five in the United States, says the study, which was
MOST-READ
U.S. man goes to withdraw stimulus cash, gets a receipt for US$8.2 million

Even CTV News, was willing to address the issue, at least in 2007.

11. Remittances Sent Abroad<

(Statistics Canada actually estimates this stuff)

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Sending money home
May 16, 2018
Many people living in Canada—often immigrants—send international money transfers, also known as remittances, to relatives or friends living in other countries. In 2016, an estimated 1.6 million Canadian households sent at least $500 to their relatives or friends living outside Canada, with transfer amounts averaging $1,823 per household in that year.
The money sent from Canada helps people pay for anything from food and education
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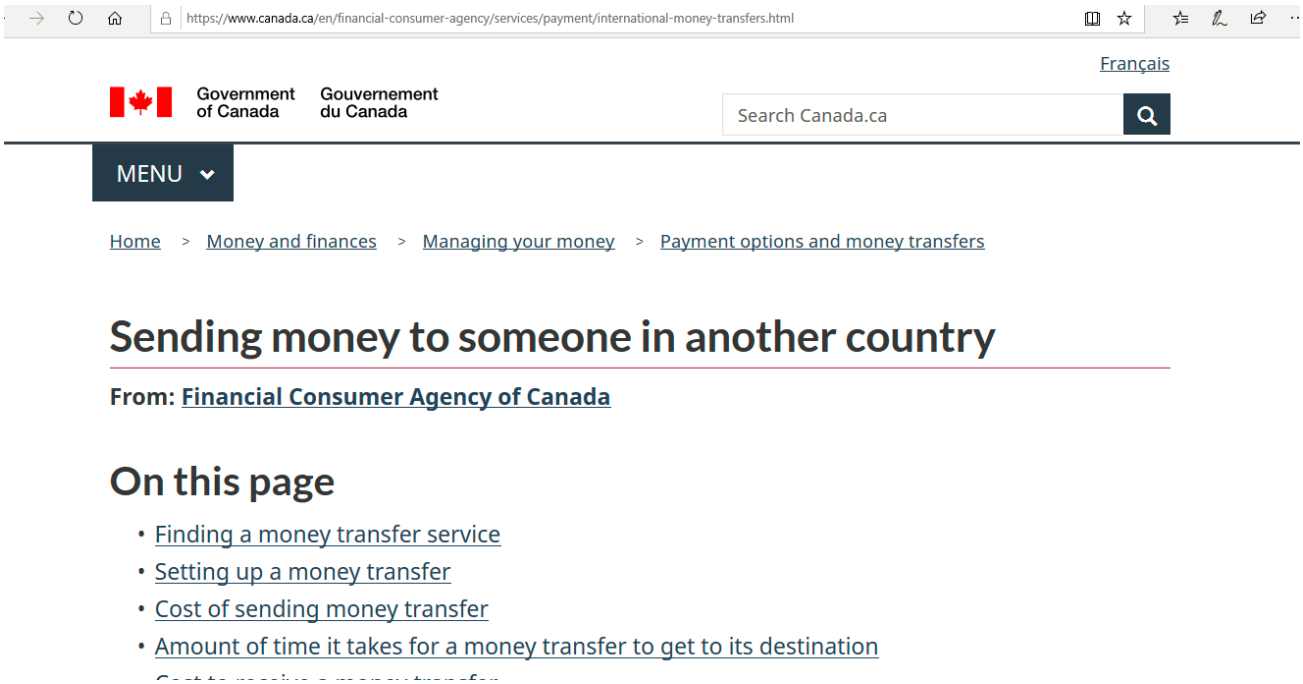
(Who says the Government isn't good for anything?)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MENU
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Sending money to someone in another country
From: Financial Consumer Agency of Canada
On this page
• Finding a money transfer service
• Setting up a money transfer
• Cost of sending money transfer
• Amount of time it takes for a money transfer to get to its destination

Year	Total ($B)	To 1st World	To 3rd World	Diff.
2013	$581B	$177B	$404B	$227B
2014	$592B	$162B	$430B	$268B
2015	$582B	$142B	$440B	$298B
2016	$573B	$144B	$429B	$285B
2017	$613B	$147B	$466B	$319B
2018	$689B	$161B	$528B	$367B

Sources For The Chart

CLICK HERE, for World Bank, remittances in 2013.

CLICK HERE, for World Bank, remittances in 2015.

CLICK HERE, for World Bank, remittances in 2016.

CLICK HERE, for World Bank, remittances in 2017.

CLICK HERE, for World Bank, remittances in 2018.

Top 10 countries Canada sends remittances to:

Country	Rank	Volume	Percentage of total remittances sent from Canada
China	1	$5,387,225,438	17%
India	2	$3,739,767,801	12%
Philippines	3	$3,080,379,015	10%
France	4	$1,685,755,792	5%
Italy	5	$1,393,745,585	4%
Vietnam	6	$1,238,597,075	4%
Lebanon	7	$1,108,807,017	3%

As for Canada specifically, there is this finder.com/ca posting which estimates that $30 billion was sent out of Canada in 2017 as remittances. We are always told that immigration strengthens the economy. Yet when tens of billions are shipped abroad annually, it blows a hole in that theory.

12. Economic Value Over Social Cohesion

Page 5 of the report goes on about how diversity makes the country stronger, and that economic value is what the Canadian Immigration system should focus on.

> Canada has long benefited from immigration and continues to welcome newcomers for economic, social and humanitarian reasons. While immigration to Canada benefits the country by filling in gaps in the labour market and boosting many sectors of the economy, our immigration system also fosters the reunification of families and provides protection to those at risk, including through the resettlement of refugees from outside Canada. In addition, our immigration system helps ***maintain the size of the working age population*** at a time when Canada's overall population is aging and the need for skilled talent is increasing. Immigration works to counter these challenges, while ***enriching the social fabric*** of Canada.

Forget having bigger families. The way to maintain your working population is to import a replacement population, mainly from the 3rd world. What can possibly go wrong?

(From page 12 of the report, it continues….)

> The global environment is evolving more rapidly than ever, introducing potentially significant changes to the labour market, from the way people work to the types of skills in demand and the integration of new technologies . ***Canada's future economic success will depend, in part, on an immigration system that helps ensure that people with the right skills are in the right place, at the right time, to meet evolving labour market needs.*** Moreover, for immigration to be a continuing success, Canada's approach will have to address factors such as labour market requirements, the impacts of automation, as well as region- and sector-specific needs. Given this, Canada is working to ensure that an evidence-based understanding of ***evolving labour market needs informs its approach to immigration***.

> Immigration has strengthened, and will continue to strengthen Canada as it helps to keep our country globally competitive by ***promoting innovation and economic growth through its support of diverse and inclusive communities***.

What about an economic system that maintains the cultural and demographic makeup up the nation? How is a commitment to diversity a good thing when it leads to the fracturing of society? All that these people care about is money, and virtue signalling.

13. Canada Still Not Tracking Exits By Air

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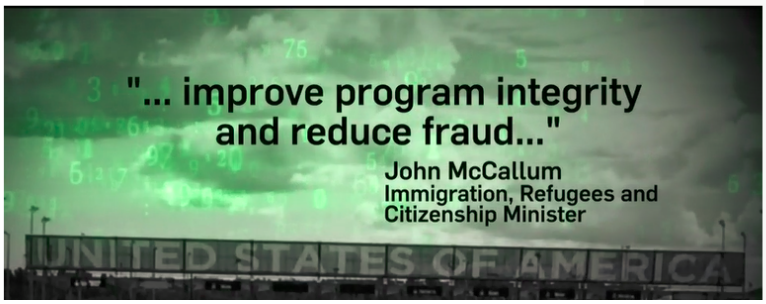
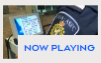
Canada to begin collecting exit passport data

Published Wednesday, June 15, 2016 7:21PM EDT


"... improve program integrity and reduce fraud..."
John McCallum
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Minister
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CTV National News: Passport data to be gathered



The federal government has announced it will be capturing information about travellers when they leave the country. Glen McGregor explains.

CTV News Channel: New visa practices

Public Safety Minister Ralph Goodale announces new regulations for the collection of information from people entering and leaving Canada.

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Entry and exit information

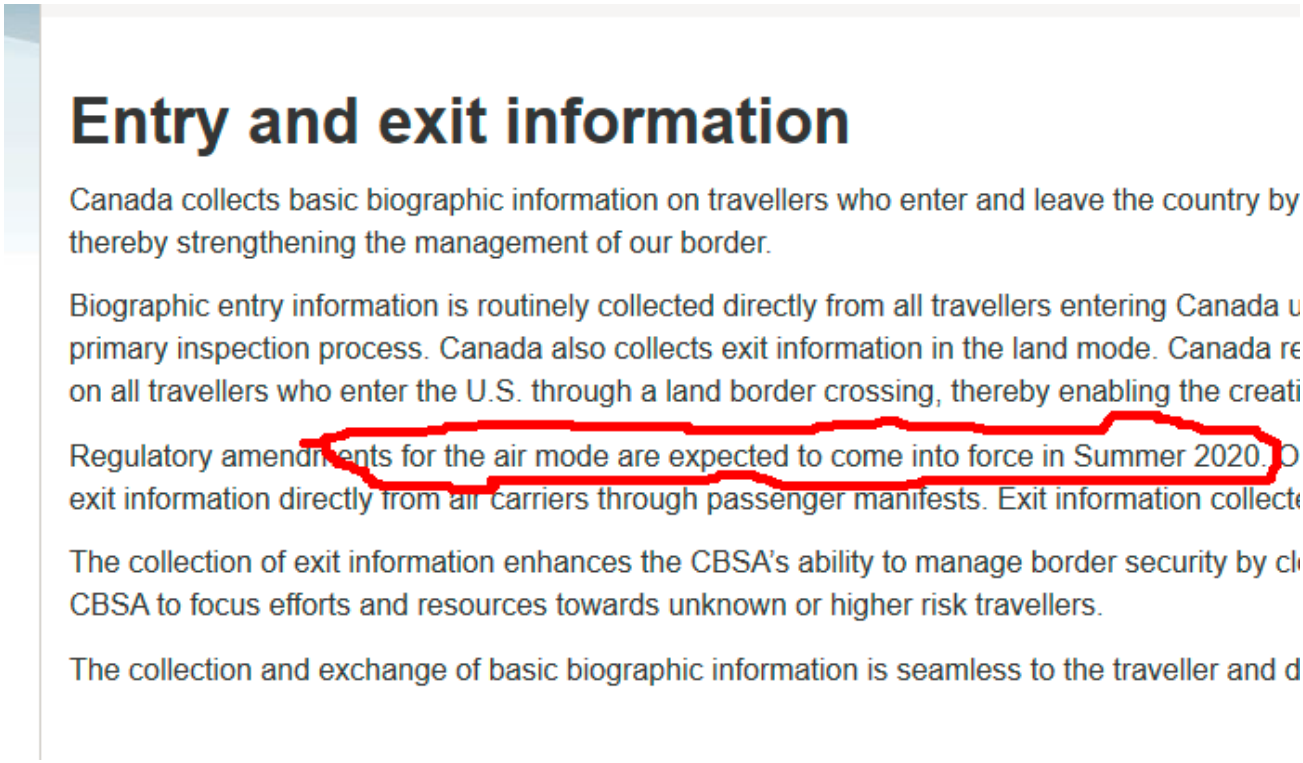
Canada collects basic biographic information on travellers who enter and leave the country by land to ensure complete travel history information is available, thereby strengthening the management of our border.

Biographic entry information is routinely collected directly from all travellers entering Canada upon presentation to a CBSA officer at a port of entry as part of the primary inspection process. Canada also collects exit information in the land mode. Canada receives biographic entry information from the United States (U.S.) on all travellers who enter the U.S. through a land border crossing, thereby enabling the creation of a Canadian exit record.

Regulatory amendments for the air mode are expected to come into force in Summer 2020. Once fully implemented in the air mode, Canada will collect basic exit information directly from air carriers through passenger manifests. Exit information collected in the air mode will not be shared with the U.S.

The collection of exit information enhances the CBSA's ability to manage border security by closing the loop on an individual's travel history. This allows the CBSA to focus efforts and resources towards unknown or higher risk travellers.

The collection and exchange of basic biographic information is seamless to the traveller and does not impact the traveller experience.



Entry and exit information

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What really helps skew the data is the fact that Canada still does not have an entry/exit tracking system in place. We do keep exit records for people leaving for the U.S. but not flights to other countries. Consequently, we have no idea how many people illegally overstay their allotted time in Canada.

Despite a pledge in 2016, Trudeau still hasn't fully implemented the system 4 years later. He's clearly not serious about border security. But to be fair, successive Conservative Governments haven't seen fit to do it either.

14. Conservative Inc. Supports Status Quo

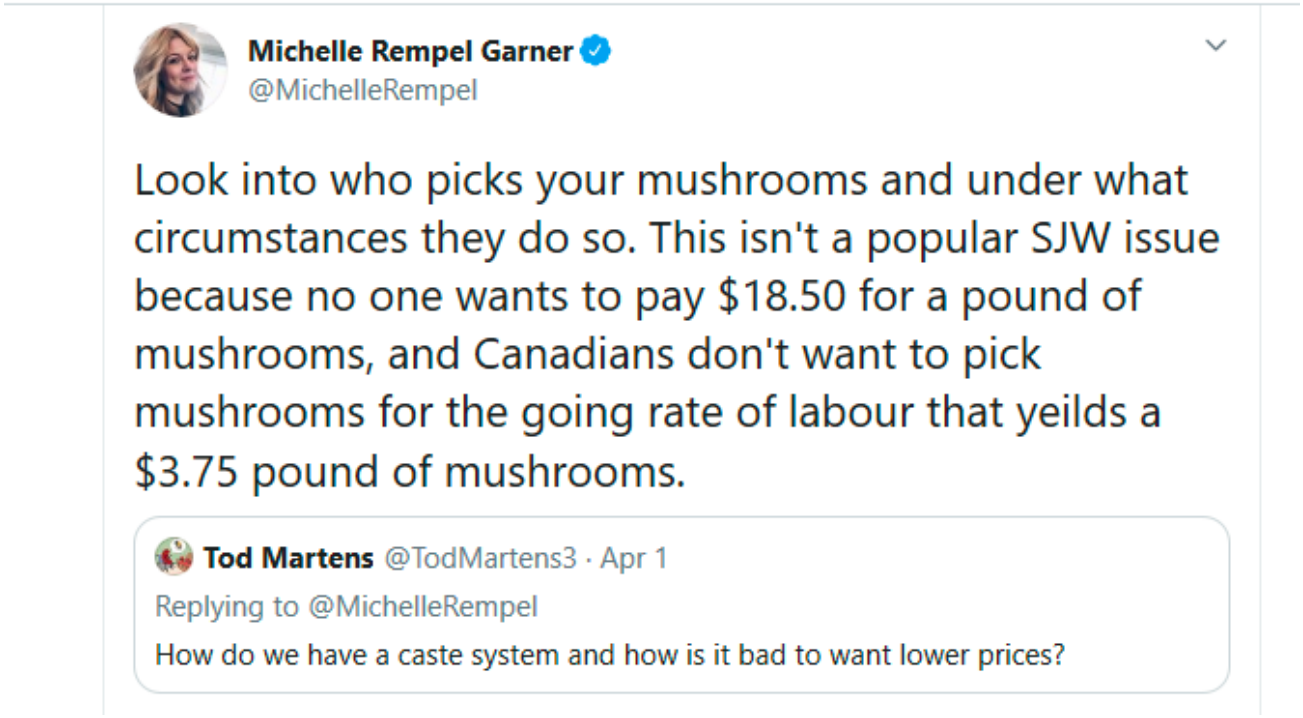
Michelle Rempel Garner
@MichelleRempel
We don't pay $36 for a bag of apples because we pay the bare minimum to imported labour who live in temporary accommodations, work long days, don't see their families for months, and have no path to citizenship. That's just a taboo reality we're cool with.
Savageof67 @savageof67 · Apr 1
Replying to @MichelleRempel
Sure...$36 for a bag of apples seems reasonable.
7:42 PM · Apr 1, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

Not entirely sure why Rempel would lie about something so easy to factcheck. Of course the TFWP is a potential pathway to permanent residence. Perhaps she knows few people will call her out on it.

Michelle Rempel Garner @MichelleRempel · Apr 1
Not to discount experienced workers, but historically a lot of Cdns simply haven't wanted to do this work. We're in a new reality so I'll say it....if it's not possible to bring in workers, maybe we can now somehow get Canadians to step up to the plate?

Consider this for a moment: Michelle Rempel nearly became Immigration Minister. She supports putting Canadians to work in agriculture ONLY if it's not possible to import a

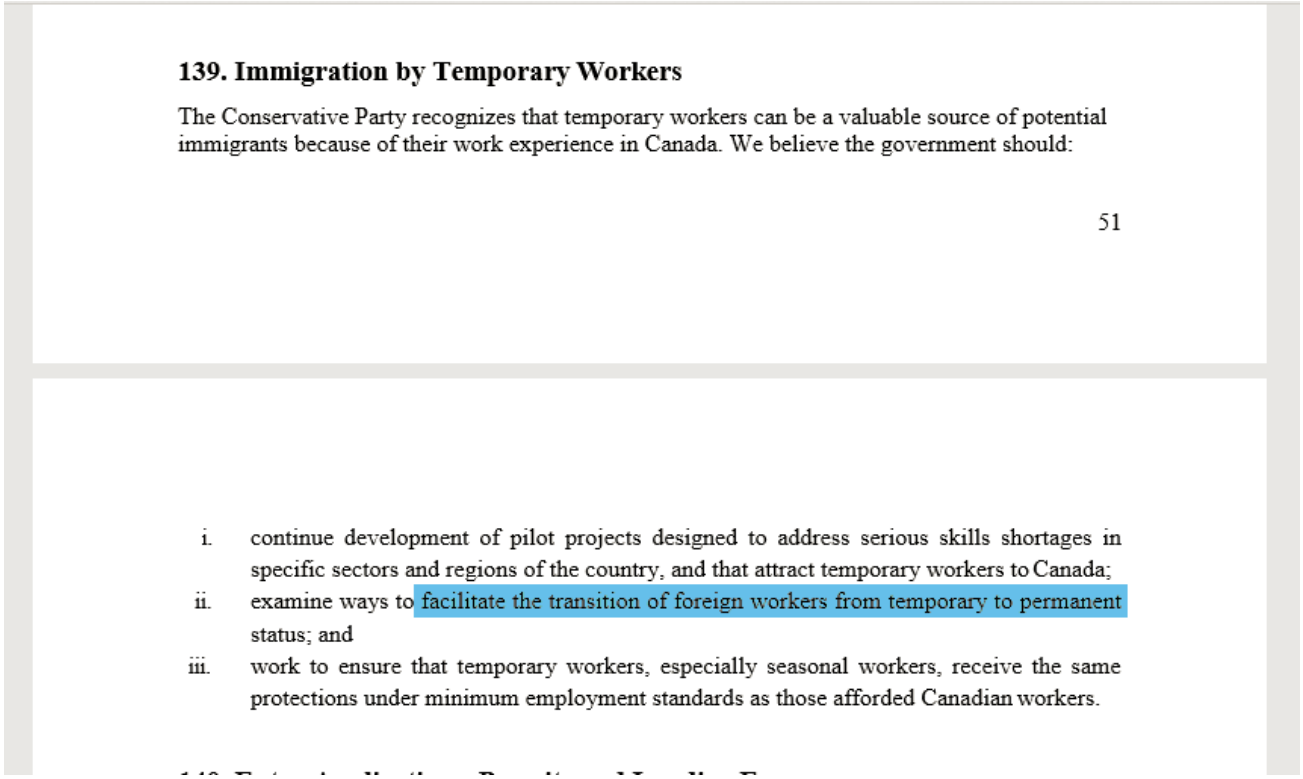
foreign work force. Nice to see a conservative finally being honest about this though.


Michelle Rempel Garner
@MichelleRempel
Look into who picks your mushrooms and under what circumstances they do so. This isn't a popular SJW issue because no one wants to pay $18.50 for a pound of mushrooms, and Canadians don't want to pick mushrooms for the going rate of labour that yeilds a $3.75 pound of mushrooms.
Tod Martens @TodMartens3 · Apr 1
Replying to @MichelleRempel
How do we have a caste system and how is it bad to want lower prices?

It's nice (in some sense) to see Rempel come out and admit that these "temporary" workers are in fact driving wages down, but she seems to support the idea.

Michelle Rempel Garner
@MichelleRempel
This is also true. It's an issue when their labour isn't available, as is the case right now.
a real one @100001b · Apr 1
Replying to @MichelleRempel
It's not really taboo. Those workers have chosen to do that work, and often can send money back to their families where USD or CAD goes a lot farther.
7:48 PM · Apr 1, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

Yes, temporary workers in Canada (and other Western nations) will often send money back home? But it's no big deal, right? It won't have any harmful effect? Perhaps not.



139. Immigration by Temporary Workers

The Conservative Party recognizes that temporary workers can be a valuable source of potential immigrants because of their work experience in Canada. We believe the government should:

51

i. continue development of pilot projects designed to address serious skills shortages in specific sectors and regions of the country, and that attract temporary workers to Canada;
ii. examine ways to facilitate the transition of foreign workers from temporary to permanent status; and
iii. work to ensure that temporary workers, especially seasonal workers, receive the same protections under minimum employment standards as those afforded Canadian workers.

Article 139 of the CPC Policy Declaration is to convert temporary workers to permanent residents where possible. Rempel, as Immigration “Shadow Minister” or “Critic” presumably would have known that.

Beyond supporting mass migration, “Conservative Inc.” also supports partially erasing the Canadian border. CANZUK, as shown here, is the official CPC platform, in article 152.

15. Moratorium Needs To Be Seriously Discussed

Given all of the information available, a very serious public discussion needs to be had on putting a moratorium on immigration in Canada. This means we should talk about shutting it down completely, at least for a while.

In 2018, nearly 700,000 people came to Canada (or 696,132 to be exact), under student visas, and temporary work visas. While many will leave, an awful lot won’t. Yet these groups aren’t part of the discussion. When other categories are factored in, it is at least 900,000 people, and likely more.

Immigration in Canada is talked about in terms of the number of permanent residencies at

a time, not how many people are actually entering. It distorts and obfuscates the real numbers. It's also likely why there are large backlogs in applications.

Diversity is praised, and any expressed want for demographic and cultural stability is seen as bigotry. But there is nothing wrong with wanting to preserve our society as it is. It needs to be said: ethnicity, culture, heritage, language, religion and customs are what bond people. It is a common ***IDENTITY*** unites us, not abstract values and ideas.

Aside from virtue signalling, the focus in on the financial benefits employers and corporations can get. Flooding Canada with a surplus of labour drives down wages and forces extra competition on Canadian youth and graduates. Of course, these are the same people who support globalized trade (offshoring) of industries. This double tap results in ***INCREASED DEMAND*** for jobs and work, with a ***DECREASED SUPPLY***. This leads to stagnant, and even declining wages.

Despite all the praise heaped for immigration growing the economy, remittances is a topic that rarely gets discussed. Tens of billions of dollars is sent abroad annually, typically to family members. How does that make us wealthier?

Since an entry/exit system is not fully implemented, we really have no way of knowing how many people are overstaying their welcome and remain here illegally.

Conservative Inc. — globalists who pretend to care about these topics — differ little than liberals. Those differences are mostly just rhetorical and meant for grandstanding.

BORDERS (CANADA), CANADA, GLOBALISM, IMMIGRATION (CANADA), POPULATION REPLACEMENT